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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH
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SOURCE

1. An untitled, handwritten document in Annamese, a copy of a confidential textbook used in the instruction of women Can Bo of the Viet Minh, has been inspected [] and is described below.

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2. The original document was written in 1938 by a woman who signed her name as Nguyen-Thi-Kim-Anh. It is one of the textbooks used in the molding of women Can Bo who are being trained to serve as organizers or leaders of National Welfare Associations of Women. The method of teaching is to require the pupils to copy out the texts in long hand and then study them. Lectures and discussion periods follow the studying of texts. These instruction courses are secret.

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3. The text is in large part a compilation and condensation of texts supplied by the Third International. The section dealing with women in Indochina is comparatively short and is probably the original work of the woman credited as being the author. The text demonstrates clearly that in the instruction of higher Can Bo of the Viet Minh no secret is made of the connection between the Viet Minh and the Third International.

4. The table of contents of the volume is as follows:

- I. The Role of Woman in the period of primitive Communism
 - II. The Role of Woman in the period of slavery
 - III. The Role of Woman in the period of serfdom
 - IV. Women under the Capitalist regime
 - V. Women in the Socialist regime of the USSR
 - VI. Trends in the Women's Movement
 - A. Trend in the activities of rich women
 - B. Trend in the activities of the women workers
 - C. The First International and the question of women
 - D. The Second International and the question of women
 - E. Working class women during the Imperialist war (1914-1918)
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This document is hereby regraded to
CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the
letter of 10 October 1978 from the
Director of Central Intelligence to the
Archivist of the United States.

Next Review Date: 2008

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CONCLUSIONS

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VI. Trends in the Women's Movements (continued)
 F. The Third International and the woman worker

VII. Women in Indochina

VIII. Conclusion

5. Chapters I-IV of the textbook are historical sketches in the Marxist manner, rather skillfully written but of no particular interest.
6. Chapter V describes the political, economic, social, and cultural liberation as an outcome of the October Revolution (1917), gives details on the improvement of women's position under the Soviet regime, and attempts to prove that only in the USSR are women completely liberated.
7. Sections A-E of Chapter VI give an outline of the Women's Movement in various parts of the world. These sections, although well-written, are of no particular interest. The following is a condensation of Section F.

The first Congress of the Third International (1919) decided to consolidate all the Women's Organizations. Under the general direction of the Third International each branch had women delegates especially charged with the promotion of women's rights. Women know that they must work in concert with men workers in the struggle against capitalist exploitation, war, fascism, imperialism, and colonial oppression. They must form a single front and work for the final victory and complete liberation of women.

8. The following is a condensation of Chapter VII.

a. Political

In Indochina women suffer from all sorts of oppression. Neither men nor women have the right to vote. Neither men nor women have the right to occupy important governmental positions. Neither men nor women have any protection in work. The most elementary civil rights are denied to all except the few who are working for their imperialist masters, and who have the liberty to oppress others. There is inequality between men and women, between classes, and between races in Indochina. The only equality for Indochinese is the equality of being exploited by the imperialists.

b. Economic

Not only are women paid more poorly than men, the men themselves are exploited. It is only the great capitalists who rule the country economically.

c. Cultural

Not only do women receive a poorer education than men, the education of the men of the oppressed race is infinitely poorer than that of the oppressing race. The women know only how to cook and sew and are tied down by all sorts of Confucian rules. The men receive only the sort of education that fits them to be faithful slaves. In capitalist countries women are struggling to have the same rights as men. In Indochina women must struggle to have rights which men themselves have not yet obtained.

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d. Special inequalities for women

Under the Confucian rules the young girl is considered entirely inferior to the boy. She must give total respect to the men of the family. Her marriage is nothing but a sale. Often the rich force the poor to sell their daughters to them as concubines. These special inequalities are caused by feudalism and superstition. In western countries women are struggling for equal rights with men. In our backward country we must struggle against feudalism. The only women's organizations officially recognized, at present, in Indochina do everything in their power to strengthen the old feudalistic oppression. However, working-class women have recently started a clandestine organization. Working-class women are the principal instruments in the liberation of woman. They have participated in strikes, demonstrations, meetings, at the same time as men. Men and women of all classes must unite for this struggle to obtain democratic rights and social protection. Women must educate themselves and become politically conscious. We have seen how women have been liberated in the USSR. Their example must be followed in all countries.

9. Chapter VIII is an exhortatory conclusion.

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